THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices,

No. 639.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1767.

Monday arrived here the Ship Ryalto, Capt. Griffiths, in 7 Weeks from Briſtol :— In ſaid Ship came Paſſenger John Jones, *Eſq; of this Town, Merchant : By whom we have Briſtol Papers to May* 2, *from which are extracted the following Articles, viz.*

MADRID, April 3.

THE whole City is in an Uproar ſince Wedneſday laſt, when the Jeſuits were abruptly ſeized, and ſent off to different Ports of the Kingdom to be embarked toltaly. All their Treaſures, all their Eſtates are declared confiſcated to the Crown. The Procurators, Subſtitutes of theſe Fathers, are ſtill ſtrictly guarded, and they will be compelled to give in a Detail of all the Poſſeſſions of the Society. Yeſterday the King's Decree for the Baniſhment of the Jeſuits was made public with the uſual Formalities ; and on the other Hand the Pope's Nuncio, diſpatched a Courier to Rome, with this ſtriking News.

MADRID, *April* 3, 1767. ON the 31ſt paſt between Eleven and Twelve at Night, large Detachments of Troops were ſent to each of the ſix different Houſes in this City ; and the Doors being opened, the Bells were firſt ſecured, and a Centinel was poſted at every Cell, the Occupier of which being obliged to riſe, they were aſſembled, and the King of Spain's Commands were ſignified to them. In the mean Time, all the hired Coaches and Chaiſes at Madrid, together with a Number of Waggons, were properly diſtributed ; and early in the Morning the Jeſuits to the Number of about 350, were in Motion : They were allowed to carry every Neceſſary along with them. They took the Road to Carthagena, where they will embark for Rome. This Method will be uſed in all Parts of Spain, and Veſſels are diſpoſed for the ſame Purpoſe in ſeveral Ports of the Kingdom. It is aſſured that they are each allowed a Penſion of ſixteen Pounds a Year.

Barcelona, April 4.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, began a revolution which no one expected, the Jeſuits church, convent, and college, being ſurrounded with troops. The Walloon guards entered the church, and ſeized every one of the good Fathers, with their effects, &c. while the regiments of Africa and Naples occupied the back part of the college, to hinder any one from eſcaping ; and laſt night all the Jeſuits were ſent to Tarragona, where they are to embark, with the reſt of their brethren in Catalonia, for Italy, being baniſhed Spain for ever. The King's order for the expulſion of the Jeſuits is general, and was executed yeſterday throughout all the Spaniſh dominions, even in the Indies. It was done with the greateſt ſecrecy, nobody having the leaſt ſuſpicion of ſuch an affair. Spain will be new modelled ; ſuperſtition loſes ground daily, the King is reſolved to bring down the church to a lower power then it is in France, where indeed it is but a mere ſhadow.

Extract of a letter from Paris to a friend in London, dated April 20

" A better harmony never ſubſiſted between the two nations then at preſent. Convinced of our error in ſacrificing ſo many millions as we did in the laſt war, to ſupport our pretenſions to a few acres of barren land upon the banks of the Ohio, which would not have produced as many ſingle livres, and having now no Pompadours, to gratify whole avarice and ambition the blood and riches of the nation were ſo indiſcriminately waſted, trifling punctilios and mere etiquettes will not embroil the two kingdoms again in a hurry ; ſo that thoſe who foretold that the peace of Verſailles would not be of three years ſtanding, have not proved themſelves either conjurors or great politicians."

LONDON, *April* 23, *to* 27.

April 23. Wedneſday a Right Hon. Perſon laid the State of the Public before an auguſt aſſembly, in ſuch a manner as gained him great Applauſe ; and it is ſaid, Mention was made of a Scheme that would ſoon be laid before them, which it was hoped would anſwer many ſalutary Purpoſes.

Thurſday night died, advanced in years, at his houſe at Richmond, the Right Hon. Anthony Brown, Viſcount Montacute.

We are told, that a certain Nobleman has declared, that he will no further intereſt himſelf in Behalf of the Americans, as they have deceived him by their late Conduct, for whoſe good Behaviour he had given his Honour ; and that he referred them to the Laws of this Country, if they wanted any Redreſs.

The late Ducheſs of Argyll always deſired to be buried juſt in whatever things ſhe ſhould have on when ſhe died, and no other ; theſe happened to be a ſhift and petticoat ; and her Grace was alſo wrapped in half of a ſheet, the other moiety of which her noble conſort, the great Duke of Argyl, was interred in.

We hear that a very conſiderable Sum of Money, about 250 000l. had been found out which for ſome Time had laid unnoticed, and which would help to meliorate and eaſe the preſent burthenſome Taxes.

The Demand this Year from N. America for Birmingham and Sheffield Wares, fall many Thouſand Pounds ſhort of thoſe for ſome Years preceding.

The late worthy Mr. Tonſon, the bookſeller, is ſaid to have died worth two hundred thouſand pounds which he has left entirely to his brother, a few legacies excepted, which are inconſiderable, in ſo prodigious a fortune.

LONDON, April 28.

By private letters from Madrid we are informed, that the orders for baniſhing the Jeſuits from that kingdom were circulated in ſuch a manner that they all arrived at the different cities on the ſame day ; and that the only perſon who ſpoke in their favour, at the Council that was held upon this ſubject, was the Miniſter of the Marines.

It is ſaid a bill is preparing to authoriſe the American colonies to coin their own money ; by which the inconveniences of paper currency will be avoided.

Yeſterday 2 large Ships were taken up in the River on Government Contract, to carry over Artillery, Troops and Stores, for his Majeſty's Settlements on the African Coaſt.

Private Letters from Madrid inform, that an Advice Boat had been ſent from Cadiz, with ſecret Diſpatches for the Viceroys of Mexico, Peru, and Chili, and the other Spaniſh Governors in South America, and the Weſt Indies, ſaid to be on Affairs of Importance relating to the Jeſuits.

They write from Cadiz, that an order has been received there for the equipment of a ſmall ſquadron, ſaid to be intended for an expedition to South-America, to deſtroy a certain ſeaport which the Jeſuits of Paraguay had poſſeſſed themſelves of, between Cape St. Antonio and the river of Plate.

They write from Liverpool, that ſome opulent Merchants of that town, are preparing to fit out a number of ſhips, to be employed this ſeaſon in the Greenland fiſhery.

We hear that an extraordinary Board of Admiralty will be held this week, when, it is ſaid, ſeveral promotions among the flag officers will take place.

Her Majeſty is ſlightly indiſpoſed ; on which account their Majeſties did not go Yeſterday to Richmond.

It is ſaid an auguſt Aſſembly will not riſe till Whitſuntide, Buſineſs of Importance waiting their Determination.

The Officers on Furlow, belonging to the Garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, have had Notice given them to join their reſpective Regiments with all Expedition.

We hear from Glaſcow, that ſome Fiſhermen lately dug up on the Iſland of St Kilda, two antique Urns, containing a Quantity of Daniſh Silver Coin, which by the Inſcription appears to have lain there upwards of eighteen hundred Years.

April 30. It is with pleaſure we communicate to the public the following plan of accommodation between the governments and the Eaſt India company. The chancellor of the exchequer for the time being ſhall be a proprietor of the Eaſt India ſtock, equal to the preſent capital ſtock of the company. The management of the affairs to remain in the ſame channel they are at preſent, (the ſaid chancellor having only the right of a ſingle vote) and whatever dividend is made half yearly among the proprietors, the like is to be paid him for government.

Trade is brought to ſo low an ebb, at Liſbon, that the cuſtom houſe duties for the month of February, did not exceed four hundred moidores.

The Houſe of Commons was very full Yeſterday, and ſat late.

There are now lying in the Thames below bridge, as near as can be computed, about 170 barges deeply laden with corn. The oldeſt watermen do not remember ſuch a number at any one time ; notwithſtanding which, the price of corn is ſtill kept up.

The late baniſhment and diſgrace of the Jeſuits by the court of Madrid, has been attributed to the diſcovery of ſome very dangerous deſigns of the ſociety againſt the ſtate

We are adviſed from Cork, that 2000 Tons of Iriſh Salt Proviſions are now ſhipping there, on board ſome foreign tranſports, for the Iſland of Curracoa, St. Euſtatia, and St. Croix, in the Weſt Indies.

A private Letter from Bengal ſays, that Lord Clive had many private Enemies, occaſioned by diſcharging various Perſons from their ſeveral Departments, and (as many think) too partially promoting the Intereſt of thoſe whom he chooſes to provide for, that he had prodigiouſly lowered the Incomes of the Officers in the Army and other Stations ; that he was ſecretly fired at, but the Bullet luckily miſſed him, and the Aſſaſſin remained undiſcovered.

The port and town of *Savanna La Mar* (the ſecond principal port and town) in *Jamaica*, having greatly increaſed in *trade* and inhabitants for many years paſt, and being now open as a *free port* of *trade* to all nations, the *Lords* of the *Treaſury* have, in conſequence thereof, appointed a *Collector* of the *Cuſtoms* there, inſtead of a *Naval officer* and others who formerly had the management of the *Revenue* buſineſs at that place, and alſo a *Surveyor*, *Searchers*, and *Land waiters*, in conjunction under the ſaid *Collector*.

We daily expect Commodore Palliſer to ſail, as his Majeſty's ſhip Guernſey lies at Spithead ready.

Arrived the Juno, Freeman from South-Carolina.

Entered out at Briſtol, The Friendſhip, Curtis for New York.

London, April 25, to 28.

A long liſt appeared in one of the Daily Papers yeſterday of the arrangement which it is ſaid is to take place after the holydays ; wherein Earl Temple and the Hon. Mr. George Grenville are ſet down as Secretaries of State ; and moſt of the other departments to be filled in the ſame manner as before the laſt change in the Adminiſtration : but another Morning Paper of this day poſitively aſſerts, that there is not the leaſt foundation in truth for any part of the lie of the day.

We are credibly informed, that the vigilance of Admiral Palliſer, during his ſtation laſt year at Newfoundland, has utterly diſconcerted the views of the French in their attempts to carry on any future clandeſtine trade with the Engliſh ; ſeveral of their Fiſhermen, who carried out little or no proviſion for the voyage, in hopes of being ſupplied in exchange for brandies and European goods, having been obliged to quit the coaſt before the ſeaſon was half expired.

A noble lord, we hear, will ſhortly take a tour to the continent, and ſtay abroad till he has recovered his looſes at the preſent Newmarket meeting, by a prudent obſervance of Œconomy.

We hear a great number of foreign Jeſuits, who are poſſeſſed of immenſe wealth have a deſign to lay aſide their eccleſiaſtical function and character entirely, in order to come and ſettle in Great-Britain as merchants, where they intend to get themſelves naturalized ; for which privilege, it is ſaid, they are willing to pay a large ſum to the Government, which they intend to petition for the purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, April 2.

Two Jeſuits arrived here lately from Paraguay, one of them was the Governor, and the other Chief Juſtice of one of the principal Provinces. Upon their arrival they requeſted the neceſſary Paſſes to convey them to Rome ; which were readily granted, with expreſs orders to the Officers not to ſearch or examine any part of their baggage. The Jeſuits placed ſo much confidence in the orders given, that without the leaſt fear they proceeded on their journey to Catalonia, where they intended to embark ; but ſcarcely were they arrived there before their perſons and baggage were all ſeized. Upon opening their baggage there were found 260 heavy ingots of gold, 13 large boxes filled with diamonds, and other precious ſtones, and bills of exchange for three millions, payable at Rome.

Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam——————
[Freely Engliſh'd for the Benefit of Mr. T——*]
Barber, keep to thy Shop.

COXCOMBS in all ages have been a heavy tax on the happineſs of the reſt of mankind—The Fribble in the Beau Monde, the Pedant among the Learned, and the Quack with Phyſicians, have always been held in contempt: but like Horace's impertinent, are never to be put out of countenance, and not very eaſy to be avoided. Wrap'd up in a conceit of their own abilities, they imagine the world muſt admire them, and have no idea of their converſations ever becoming tedious or diſagreable. They vainly imagine becauſe their birth and education entitle them each to a rank among their own claſs, that their ſuperior endowments cannot fail to place them in the firſt ſeat; and therefore eſteem themſelves much injured if they are not reſpected accordingly—— Happy for mankind, were they plagued by no other Coxcombs but theſe—But it is far otherwiſe —How inſufferable is it to ſee an aſs without the leaſt pretenſions to birth or learning, ſet himſelf up to correct the wiſdom of ages; and to the laſt degree ſelf-ſufficient, Phaeton-like, attempt to drive the chariot of the ſun.——For a proof of the foregoing obſervation, I need only point to the R—— of T——* Without an acquaintance with mankind, or liberal education, nay without one ſpark of genius for them, to have cultivated, had he been bleſs'd with both thoſe advantages, this proud fool has lately in a printed letter undertaken, in his great wiſdom, not only to contemn collegiate education, but even to adviſe his countrymen (pardon the mortification of ſo ignominious an appellation) to withdraw their countenance and ſupport, from thoſe bleſſed fountains, from whence have iſſued ſuch men of genius as have hitherto preſerved our religion and liberty from the rapacious graſp of merciſeſs oppreſſors; and which ſo long as they are cheriſhed by this people, will undoubtedly continue to ſend forth the ſame ſtreams.——Senſible of the almoſt infinite advantage of learning, to religion, liberty and virtue, from the united experience of all ages and countries, our fore-fathers firſt turned their attention to this important object; and it were to be wiſhed that as our abilities have encreas'd, we, according to their example, had extended our benefactions in the ſame proportion.— For it is an undoubted fact, that religion and liberty, thoſe affectionate and genuine children of ſcience, will live but with their mother, and always die with her.—The hiſtory of ancient times evince this truth, and poſterity ſhall but confirm it. This *ingenious* letter-writer aſks, Why ſhould the poor be taxed to pay for the education of *Gentlemen's Sons?* and (if I remember right, for I have not the letter by me) would have the expence of the College paid by the Students.—— Pray what would be the conſequence of this wiſe regulation? but that education would be ſo expenſive, the rich only would have the benefit of it: the event whereof would certainly be, that the poor who muſt live in ignorance, would ſoon become *ſlaves* to the rich, who would be the alone wiſe. For that ſlavery is as ſure a concomitant of ignorance, as Liberty of Learning, Poland, Ruſſia, Italy, France and Spain are at this day undoubted teſtimonies.

I ſhould ſay much more on this intereſting ſubject, were I not certain from the nature and importance of it, that a ſhort time muſt convince a wiſe legiſlative of the vaſt conſequence of cultivating learning, and bring about that aſſiſtance which our languiſhing ſeminaries call for.—As to any ill influence the labors of the ſagacious and important Mr. T—* may have, I am not very anxious; nor would I have him imagine himſelf of ſo much conſequence, as to claim the notice of even ſo weak a defender of learning as I am. But he will excuſe me, if I adviſe him to renew his acquaintance with his *Blockhead*; for I am convinced it will ſuit his circumſtances much better, and give him the faireſt opportunity he can have, of ſhewing his abilities to advantage. *A Friend to Science.*

To the Printers of the Boſton *Papers.*

WHILE the envy of others is breathing ſcandal againſt Dr. Young, juſtice and gratitude obliges me to declare, that for near the ſpace of 25 or 30 years, I had been troubled with foulneſs of the fluids, which frequently ſettled on the liver, and produced coſtiveneſs, jaundice, cholic, and nervous complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, attended oftentimes with ſuch torture as render'd life a burthen. I have in that long ſpace adviſed with, and carefully followed the directions of the moſt noted phyſicians within my reach, with little advantage: and am now thro' God's bleſſing on his means, ſo far recovered, as to be entirely freed from that great irregularity in the firſt paſſage, coſtiveneſs and pain, and regain fleſh, ſtrength and ſpirits, in ſuch a manner, as to enjoy myſelf as happily as any perſon of my age can reaſonably expect or deſire. JOHN ROBINSON.

Dorcheſter, 28th June, 1767.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

By Capt. Newton from New-Providence, we have an Account, that of the three French Seamen, who had been lately carried in as Priſoners there, for murdering the Capt. of a French Sloop, bound from the Miſſiſippi for Cape Francois, ſome Time in March laſt, one of them turn'd King's Evidence; upon which the other two had been condemned to die; and accordingly one was executed the 29th of May laſt, and afterwards hung in Chains; and that the other was to undergo the ſame Puniſhment on the Friday following. The Sloop had alſo been taken up and brought in without having been caſt away as was reported. We hear alſo that the fiſhing for Treaſure on the Spaniſh Wreck mentioned to have been caſt away ſome Time ago on the Bahama Banks, had not been ſo ſucceſsful as has been reported, but that the Wreckers were ſtill exerting their Powers in that Affair; and that the utmoſt they had recovered would ſcaree amount to 20000 Pieces of Eight.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

By Capt. *Jauncey*, who arrived here Tueſday laſt in 26 Days from *Jamaica*, we have Advice, that two *London* Porters had been apprehended at that Iſland a few Days before he ſailed, in Purſuance an Expreſs ſent after them from *England*, and put on board of an Engliſh Man of War bound home: It appears by the *London* Prints, that the beginning of *March* laſt, theſe two Porters having been entruſted to carry a conſiderable Sum of Money from the Bank, had made off with the ſame, and got on board a Weſt-India Ship at *Spithead*, bound for *Jamaica*; The Ship had ſailed near a Fortnight before the Knowledge of their Eſcape; and on the 18th a Cutter ſaileſt from *Portſmouth*, with the Expreſs, in Hopes to overtake them at *Madeira*; but miſſing them there, they followed quite down to *Jamaica*: Thus Rogues may eſcape for a While, but they generally get overtaken at laſt [And ſo are all circumventing Raſcals.]

On Monday the firſt Inſtant, the Society for promoting Arts, &c. held a ſtated Meeting, when the Premium of £. 20, for raiſing the greateſt Quantity of Flax off a Piece of Land not exceeding 4 Acres, was adjudged to Johannis Van Zant, of New-York County, who raiſed 2045 lb. on 3 Acres 3 Rods, and 34 Perches: The ſecond Premium of £. 15, was adjudged to Thomas Hunt, of Weſtcheſter-County, who raiſed 1558 lb. of Flax, off a Piece of Land not exceeding four Acres: Said Claimants are deſired to call on the Treaſurer, who is directed to pay the above Sums. The Petition of James Voty, Stocking-Weaver, was granted; alſo Mrs. Patterſon's, who ſhewed a very fine Piece of Linen of her own Spinning. Two Certificates of Vineyards in this Province, were received; both of which exceed the Quantity of Vines ſtipulated by the London Society, for obtaining the Premiums they offered.

HARTFORD, *June* 22.

We hear that the Woods are ſwarmed with Locuſts, but as they confine themſelves chiefly to Oak and Cheſnut Trees, they do no Damage.

NEW-LONDON, June 12.

Laſt Saturday a Houſe in Goſhen near Litchfield, owned by Mr. Dean of Wethersfield, was ſtruck by Lightning and conſumed.—Two Men in the Houſe were inſtantly killed, and a Woman received ſo much Hurt that 'twas tho't ſhe could not recover.

Saturday alſo Col. Talcott's Houſe at Hartford, was ſtruck by Lightning, and the Chimney conſiderably Damaged, but the Houſe no other ways Hurt.

Sunday Night the Chimney of a Dwelling-Houſe at Wethersfield was much Damaged by Lightning.

Sunday Night alſo a Barn at Millington in Eaſt Haddam, was ſtruck by Lightning and conſumed. —The ſame Night a flaſh of Lightning killed 34 Sheep at Colcheſter; and we hear a Barn at Long Iſland was burnt by Lightning about the ſame Time.

PROVIDENCE, June 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Monto-Chriſti, to his Friend in this Town, dated May 12, 1767.

"On Saturday laſt a ſad Accident happened here; about 8 o'Clock in the Morning we had a terrible Shower of Rain, Thunder and Lightning, attended with a very high guſt of Wind from off the Land; during which, one Capt. Adams in a Schooner belonging to Boſton, was ſtruck by the Lightning, at the Foremaſt-Head, which ſplit the Maſt all in Pieces, and ſtruck three of the People down, who ſtood juſt at the Foot of the Maſt; one of them named William Burt, of Boſton, a young Man about 23 Years of Age, received ſuch a Hurt that he expired laſt Night; the other two it is thought will recover.—It is ſaid there has been a Pirate ſtanding off and on here for ſeveral Days, and has been in the Road, in order to decoy out ſome Veſſel, under Pretence of going to Hanauger, where he ſaid he would load them very ſoon with Melaſſes, one Capt. Wells, from Boſton, has gone with him, and it is feared will be robbed."

BOSTON, June 29.

The 26th Inſt. a Committee from the Honorable his Majeſty's Council waited on the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives with the following Meſſage.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A Conſtitutional Harmony among the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature is always deſirable: and for that purpoſe it is very eſſential that each be careful not to infringe on the rights of the other.

What gives occaſion for this obſervation is the vote of the honorable Houſe for granting to Mr. DeBerdt three hundred pounds ſterling for his ſervices from November 1765 to November 1766.

This vote was readily concurred by the Board from the conſideration, that he had faithfully performed the ſervice, to which he was ſpecially appointed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in November 1765; and that they could not in juſtice to his merit on that important and intereſting occaſion refuſe their concurrence. And they with pleaſure take this opportunity to expreſs their approbation of his conduct. But as ſaid vote relates to other ſervices, and thoſe no way extraordinary in their nature, in which the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the laſt year have unconſtitutionally undertaken to direct and inſtruct Mr. DeBerdt independently of the Board, the Board in vindication of their rights and of the conſtitution, are under a neceſſity to repreſent this matter to the honorable Houſe; that the Board's concurrence in the vote aforeſaid may not hereafter be adduced as a precedent to juſtify any ſimilar infringement on the rights of the Board.

There being divers affairs intereſting to the province now depending in Great Britain, and others that probably will be, beſides ſuch as may ariſe there, of which we can have no previous notice, it appears to the Board very expedient that the Province ſhould have an agent there with a general commiſſion, which at the ſame time would take away the neceſſity and riſk of a ſpecial commiſſion for every occaſion: and therefore the Board ſignify to the honorable Houſe their readineſs to join with them in the choice of ſuch an agent whenever the Houſe think proper.

———————

Thurſday laſt a Committee from the Honorable his Majeſty's Council waited upon the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives with the following Meſſage, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THE Board have concurred the Vote of the honorable Houſe, relative to the eſtabliſhment for Caſtle William and Fort Pownall: And tho' it has been for ſome time practiſed to make eſtabliſhments in this connected manner, yet as there is no neceſſary connection between ſaid Caſtle and Fort, it is proper in the nature of the thing that the eſtabliſhments for them, and alſo that all matters whatever acted upon by the General Court, that are in their nature ſeperate and diſtinct, ſhould be by ſeperate and diſtinct acts, in order that each branch of the legiſlature might act with the utmoſt freedom; otherwiſe they might be neceſſitated to conſent to a thing they utterly diſapprove, for the ſake of another that merits their approbation, and to which the public good demands their aſſent.

The Board apprehend the eſtabliſhment aforeſaid, with regard to the form of it, was a meer tranſcript from the eſtabliſhment of the laſt year; and that the honorable Houſe had no deſign by it to infringe on the right of the Board to judge of every matter, that comes before them, upon its own circumſtances; and they aſſure themſelves the honorable Houſe will never act upon principles, which they themſelves would undoubtedly and very juſtly cenſure in the other branches of the legiſlature.

———————

On Thurſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to prorogue the Great and General Court to Wedneſday the Second Day of September next; having firſt ſigned his Conſent to the following ACTS, viz.

An Act for granting the Sum of Thirteen Hundred Pounds for the Support of his Majeſty's Governor.

An Act for ſupplying the Treaſury with the Sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Eight Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be applied for the Redemption of Government Securities that will become due in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight.

An Act for apportioning and aſſeſſing a Tax of Forty-three Thouſand Five Hundred and Eighty-five Pounds and Four Pence.

An Act to prevent Frauds by the Adulteration of Pot Aſh and Pearl Aſh.

An Act to revive and continue an Act made in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled an Act for allowing neceſſary Supplies to the Eaſtern Indians, and for regulating Trade with them, and preventing Abuſes therein, which is near expiring.

* Mr Tisdale Member from Taunton. * Representative of Taunton

Vide page 637 & page 663